THE CANDIDATES.

Progress of the Anti-Tammany Convention.

THE GERMAN INDEPENDENTS

Nominees for Senators and Aldermen.

Yesterday was the most exciting day as yet of the local political campaign. The headquarters of all the contending factions were thronged day and

night by excited groups.

It was generally understood last night that the Tammany state had been made out and that it would bear the names of William R. Roberts for Sheriff, Henry A. Gumbleton for County Clerk, William H. Secor for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Richard Croker, Michael Tuomey and Henry Woltman for Coroners. The composition of the rest of the ticket is in doubt.

The amount of work which has devolved upon the Democratic State Committee has exceeded the limits of its rooms at the St. James Hotel for its accomplishment, and it has been found necessary to lease a floor of an adjoining building on Broadway. At Mr. Kelly's headquarters it was reported that

new clubs had been organized at Glen Cove, Nor-wich, Yorktown, Westchester and Mount Vernon.

THE IRVING HALL CONVENTION-PETER BOWE NOMINATED FOR SHERIFF, AND NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, BENNETT W. ELLISON AND NICHOLAS BUTENSCHON FOR ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE--ADDRESS BY ABRAM S.

The County Convention of the Irving Hall demoracy met last night, pursuant to adjournment, in Hewitt was chosen permanent chairman and addressed the Convention at length on the issues of the canvass. He said he recognized the sacred right of bolting, but he most emphatically objected to the mode and method which Mr. Kelly had adopted in severing his connection with the ocracy. If principles, platforms or candidates were objectionable, organized honorable and decorous opposition was the right and the duty of every upright citizen. Eight years ago, when the Tweed lting was swept away in a whirlwind of popular inlignation, a call was issued by Mr. Kelly to twelve prominent democrats who had never been identified with the corruptionists to meet and reorganize the party. Mr. Hewitt was one of the twelve. Mr. Kelly then said, and the speaker believed and still believes him to have been sincere when he made the leclaration, that he would never again seek office for himself; that he had achieved a competence in the public service, and, fettered as he was by no domestic ties, he would devote his remaining years to the good of the democratic party. They reconstructed the shattered elements, and though success did not snattered elements, and though success did not crown their efforts at the election immediately following it did eventually, and all believed that a bright political future was in store for them. In the light of what has since occurred he believed that resolve to continue in Tammany Hall was ill-judged and fatal, and this brought him to the question, Why is this regular Democratic Convention hold outside the walls of Tammany Hall?

tion, Why is this regular Democratic Convention hold outside the walls of Tammany Hall?

NE Was because Tammany Hall could not exist without a "boss," and it was against the fundamental principles of democracy to be ruled by any "boss." It was a cardinal principle with them that every individual member should have the privilege of exoresing his private judgment. Under the peculiar organization of Tammany Hall this was impossible. Thirteen sachems of the Columbian Order, which was not chartered as a political body, controlled the use of the building and could exclude whom they pleased. Seven of these constituted a majority, and they must have a spokesman. Mr. Kelly was forced into this position by the necessities of the case, and was the legitimate, necessary outgrowth of a vicious, dangerous and destructive system. "It is a significant fact," he said, "that of the twelve men who assembled in Tammany Hall to reorganize and rebuild upon its ruins only two are now identified with it politically in this cauvass. These are the venerable Augustus Schell, of which 'shell' Mr. Kelly may be said to be the 'kernel,' and Mr. John Kelly himself." In Lucius Robinson they had a democrat of incorraptible integrity and unyielding independence. As proof of his stern devotion to the public trusts Mr. Howitt narrated his own attempt to influence the Governor in the interests of the party organization in the late Congress. A majority of one vote was necessary to secure their predominance on that day and elect a Speaker. That vote could only be secured by the presence of Mr. O'Reilly, a member from Brooklyn. The latter gontleman held also the office of Aldernan and was disquali-fied by law from acting in both canactires. presence of Mr. O'Reity,
lirocklyn. The latter gontleman held also
the office of Alderman and was disqualified by law from acting in both capacities,
a law was passed relieving him from the disability.
Governor Robinson vetoed it. Mr. Hewitt implored
him to sign it. He was inflexible. Said Lucius
Robinson:—'I will not change the statute books of
the State in the interests of any man or party. Let
Mr. O'Reilly take his choice. He must abdicate one
office or the other.'' Mr. O'Reilly elected to go to
Congress and Samuel J. Randall was chosen Speaker.
In conclusion, he hoped the Convention would nominate no man whose candidacy would bring a blush
to the cheek of Lucius Robinson.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Timothy Shea, chairman of the Committee on
Resolutions, then read the following which were
adopted:—

The democratic republicans of the city and county of New York, in this County Convention assembled, deem it proper to set forth briefly the principies which are in-volved in the prasent contest and which should be kept casedily in view by the enlightened electors of our Emptre st-Honesty, efficiency and economy in every depart-t of the city government. ond.—The maintenance in a liberal spirit of our public ois justly denominated "the pride and hope of a free

mode, justly denominated the product affairs.

Third—Municipal self-government in local affairs.

Posrth—A just, fair and equitable excise law.

Firth—Just laws for the protection of honest labor and or the equitable adjustment of the relations of labor and apital, that equal and exact justice may be secured to all ion.

Sigh.—Efficient protection of the rights of the people gainst corporate rapacity, which, unless curbed by whole, one restraint, threatens to oversladew the country with its blighting influence and carry oversthing before its in-

blighting innuence and carry overyining perors is in-tiate demands.
Entertaining the strongest admiration for the honesty, manes and wisdom which have characterized the official ministration of Lucius Robinson as Governor of this out State, in which he has been heartily sustained by a other present State officers, we most cordinally approve the action of the Dumocratic State Convention in con-pring upon them the highest mark of commondation by cir unanimous renomination, and we confidently appeal who democratic alcutes of our city and county to sus-

THE NOMINATIONS.

At the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing ir, John Fox, chairman of the Conference Committee of Twenty-five, appointed on Thursday evening, anounced to the Convention that they had met in Bose. The announcement was received with cheers. For Alermon-at-large the committee recommended Messa Nicholas Haughton, Charles H. Marshall, Bennet W. Elisson and Nicholas Eutenschon. The report the committee was accepted and these gentlemen are formally nominated.

After aspeech by Mr. John R. Fellews the Convention ujourned until this afternoon at four o'clock.

TAMANY JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS. The Sevent District Tammany Judiciary Conven-ion nominada Lea C. Dessar.

The Tammay Hall democrats of the annexed dis-rict nominatelyamuel M. Purdy, of West Farms. THE GREAT INDEPENDENTS. The County Conention of the German-American Independent Demoratic Citizens' Association was held last night in Beethoven Hall, Professor Theodore Glaubenskice posiding, and Gustavus Lovy

and Charles Nehrbas occretaries. The nominating committee reported that they were unable to pre-sent a full ticket, but they recommended the following nominations:—
For Sheriff—Peter Bow,
For Aldermen-at-Large—Nicholas Haughton,
For Aldermen-at-Large—Nicholas Haughton,
D. Butenschon.

The report was unanimusly adopted. The Con-nition recommended to the nominating committee r consideration the name of S. D. Seward for Ma-ne Court Judge and Cobuch Adolph Denglor for

TAMMANY SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS At the Fifth District Tambany Senatorial Conven-Edward Hogan, of the First Assembly district, and | 11uminated,

Thomas Brogan, of the Fifth Assembly district. An informal ballot was taken, resulting in 84 for Hogan and 36 for Brogan. A motion was made and carried to make the nomination of Edward Hogan unant-

mous.

The Eighth District Tammany Senatorial Convention nominated unanimously John W. Browning.

The Ninth District Tammany Senatorial Convention nominated Francis M. Eixby.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic City Convention. acknowledging his acceptance of the renomination tendered him by that body. The official statement of the Comptroller, which has just been published, shows, he says in his letter, "that not only has the increase of the local public debt been arrested, but that a substantial reduction has been arrested, but that a substantial reduction has been arrested in it, in so far as it was under municipal control." In speaking of the building of the East River Bridge he states that the annual outlay still required therefor more than offsets what was accomplished in the direction of reduction, but the bridge enterprise is not under numicipal control. "In the last year my predicessor held office," Mayor Rowell says, "the cost of the city government proper reached \$4,855,926 34; last year it was \$4,112,907 37, and this year, under the estimates now finally agreed upon, the aggregate tax levy is placed at a sum which cannot exceed and may be made to come within \$3,980,131 40."

William P. Libby was nominated for Assembly, last evening, by the republicans in the First district, Brooklyn. David Lindsey was nominated by the republicans in the Eighth district.

Colonel James Cavannaugh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was nominated for County Clerk, and Robert H. Anderson for Supervisor at Large, last evening, by the independent democrats of Kings county. that a substantial reduction has been effected in it,

MR, KELLY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you be good enough to remind Comptroller Kelly that sufficient time has now elapsed since his return to the city to have afforded him an opportunity of looking over his official records and statements, and that the business men and taxpayers of New York expect from him a more concise and satisfactory explanation of his various conflicting financial state-ments of our city's debt than he has thus far given?

Permit me to say, incidentally:—

First—That his claim that "the permanent debt of the city during his administration has been reduced upward of \$4,800,00" is entirely erreneous (not to characterize it by any harsher term), if we go by

upward of \$8,400,0.00" is entirely erroneous (not to characterize it by any harsher term), if we go by the records.

**Second—Phat his statement that "all the revenue bonds (issued in anticipation of taxes) are paid off by the taxes received each year" is also untrue, as the following, taken from his own statement of August 30, 1879, will show.—

Revenue bonds outstanding, issued in 1877

**Revenue bonds outstanding, issued in 1878

**2,361,000

**Add revenue bonds outstanding, issued in 17,797,500

pray?
But I will not enter into details in this letter.
One thing more, however, it is proper that I should state in answer to Mr. Kelly's claim that his varied condicting statements are entirely due to the increase and decrease in the amount of outstanding revenue bonds at various dates, which is as follows:

revenue bonds at various dates, which is as In October, 1878, he stated the "funded debt, less sinking fund," as \$88,363,927 17, while he now states (September 30, 1879), the "bonded debt, less sinking fund," at \$126,277,765 64—a difference of \$37,923,837 87; while the total amount of revenue bonds issued in any one year, during Mr. Kelly's term of office, has certainly not exceeded \$25,000,000, and probably not \$22,000,000!

Some more plausible excuse than this will be necessary in order to clear up these very contradictory statements on the part of a trusted official, and if he still thinks I have "no practical knowledge" of this subject I am quite willing to meet him before his own constituents and openly discuss the matter for an evening, off hand, and let them decide. Very respectfully yours.

WM. H. MORRELL.

PROPOSED IMPROPER USE OF "SUGAR."

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of James M. Brann, County Clerk of Hudson county, N. J., on a charge of libel preferred by James Pallister, a member of the Board of Fresholders. The trouble arose from the result of the late Democratic Con-vention, when Brann, who was a candidate for the nomination, was, to the surprise of everybody except the delegates and his opponents, defeated. The
Convention met on Saturday last, and immediately
after its adjournment Brann's friends waited upon
him and tendered him the independent nomination, guaranteeing their support. A reporter
of the Jersey City Argus, learning Mr. Brann's intention of running against the regular nomines, had
an interview with him which was published on
Monday last. Mr. Brann argued that Freeholder
Pallister, a few days prior to the election, called on
him and offered the support of the delegates from
the Fourth Assembly district if he (Brann) would
buy them, or, to use the exact words, "would give
them sugar." Freeholder Pallister published a card
denying that he had made any such overture.
Brann in reply caused a card to be published reiterating his statement to the reporter. Last evening
Pallister went before Justice Aldridge, of Jersey
City Heights, and the paper was put in the hands
of Constable Locke for service. The County Clerk ation, was, to the surprise of everybody ex-

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

IS THE SOUTH JEALOUS OF THE UNION SOL-DIERS ?-A NOTEWORTHY SPRECH BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register of the 21st inst. has the

The speech of General Chalmers at Corinth last Tuesday was in many respects a strong speech, but still it was marked here and there with that weak-ness and desire for theatrical effect which so often The speech of General Chalmers at Corinth last Tucsday was in many respects a strong speech, but still it was marked here and there with that weakness and desire for theatrical effect which so often characterizes the acts and doings of the distinguished Mississippi representative. He very correctly represented the sentiment of his State and the South when he denied emphatically that the South is jealous of, the army and the Union soldiers because conquered by them. To charge any such thing, he said, was a slander upon the courage as well as the character of the Southern people. He appealed to the record of the "Confederate brigadiers" in Congress in proof of what he said, and further pointed to the popularity of General Grant in the South during the first year after the war as evidence of his position, affirming that "if he had remained General of the Army no unkind word would ever have been uttered against him by a Confedrate soldier." General Chalmers added:—"If the democracy of the North will only give us a fair opportunity we will demonstrate to the world that we have no jealousy of the Union soldiers. If they will only nominate as our standard-bearer in 1830 some gallant soldier who loved the Union and scaled his faith with his blood, who fought for the preservation of the Union and not for the destruction of the States, who was satisfied when the South laid down its arms and refused to oppress and crush a conquered people, then a wild shout of applause will go up from the Confederate soldiers from the Potomac to the Rio Grande that will echo and receive as tecomes booming across the Ohio, until it swakens a responsive chord in the hearts of the Union soldiers of the North."

Just here General Chalmers slops over. It is not necessary to have a military man nominated for the Presidency to prove the shonesty and carnestness of the South. The countery does not need a military man as President, and the North would be no better convinced of Southern should remember the substitution of the president in 1865, it

POLITICAL NOTES.

The republicans of the Fourth Assembly district of Eric county have nominated Jules O'Brien for the

Assembly. It is ansounced from Auburn that there is no longer any propriety in attaching the word junior to the name of Augustus Schoonmaker, Attorney

The Republican Convention of the Twenty-fourth district, at Sidney Plains, yesterday renominated E. G. Halbert to the Senate by acclamation. The Convention was entirely harmonious. On Senator Halbert's return to Binghamton last night he was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and escorted to his residence. The routs was brilliantly

CHARLES FOSTER.

Address of Ohio's Governor-Elect to the New York Republicans.

MASS MEETING AT TERRACE GARDEN.

National, Not Local, Issues at Stake in the Present Campaign.

A republican mass meeting was held last evening at Torrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, which was largely attended by the leading republicans of the uptown districts, it being known that Charles Foster, republican Governor-cleet of The assemblage was called to order by Mr. Jacob Hess, who introduced Mr. Joseph H. Choate as the presiding officer. Mr. Choate, on opening the pro-ceedings, thanked his fellow citizens for the honor conferred on him. This solid and stalwart audience is called together, he said, to do honor to two distinguished republicans from the West-gentlemen have no concern or interest in the local affairs of this city, except as they concern the common welfare of the whole country. It is no temporary question of city politics or State affairs that now agitates the people of this county. New York is the battle field next year for the control of the federal government and power, and this canvass is nothing but a dress rehearsal for the greater and more living drama to be enacted next fall. We have, he said, to-night two emment gentlemen present among us, both crowned with the laurels of victory fresh upon their brows-one representing the great State of Ohio (cheers), which has set such a splendid example to all her sister States to follow. Ho (Mr. Foster), I think, is the man to show us the way to vio

After the reading of a series of resolutions by the Secretary the President introduced to the meeting Congressman Burroughs, of Michigan, who was re-ceived with cheers. He said he was not present to discuss State issues. He could not if he would and he would not if he could. He was not here on account of State questions or State issues, and if the prosecution of the election here had no other significance than to determine which of the contend ing parties should administer local affairs there ild be nothing in the contest to awaken the slightest concern beyond the limits the State. If it was a question which of the candidates should be the Governor of the State of New York it would be a matter which in no way could concern the State of Michigan, and he should not be far away from home making that address. But circumstances have conspired, he said, to make this present campaign throughout the North entirely national. The fact of the near approach of the Presidential contest of 1880 makes it national, and like a military commander, skilled in his profession, manipulating his forces day after

proach of the Presidential contest of 1880 makes it national, and like a military commander, skilled in his profession, manipulating his forces day after day and month after month to gain an advantageous position from which a charge can be made or resisted, so the great political parties are already manipulating and marshalling their forces for position in the great contest of 1880.

**Closing a long speech the speaker said the word "repudlation" never fell from republican lips. He never heard "repudlation" spoken on a republican platform. When the democratic party turned over the government the country could not borrow money without paying twelve per cent for it, and now but four per cent is paid; and the time is not far distant when foreign nations will want to leave their money in this land for safe keeping. (Cheers.) The republican party have sustained the national credit to such an extent that to-day, under republican rule, for the first time since the Republic was founded, in 1789, there is not a dollar of paper money in the United States that is not worth its face in gold. (Cheers.) We have been told that we are not a nation. Blackburn and other told us at the close of the last session that though they were defected then, they will again appeal to the American people. The people of New York to-night are empanched as a grand jury to try that question. How do the democrats like the verdicts from corn, State in the North that we are a nation. (Gheers.) I thought that question was settled when we lowered 300,000 brave men into their honored graves. I thought it was settled on 2,000 bloody battle fields. I thought was settled on 2,000 bloody battle fields. I thought it was settled when we made 300,000 orphans and 200,000 widows. I thought it was settled when we made 300,000 orphans and mountain of debt was piled over the eternal grave—when the monster of secession was crushed which you and I thought was dead forceor. It is sagain and that is the contest we are called upon to suppress." (Cheers.)

cheers with which he was greeted had subsided, he said:—

"Mr. Chahman and Fellow Citizens—I thank you for this hearty reception. I have been kidnapped since I came smong you. I came to your city for recreation after a three months' canvass; and atter the glorious victory we achieved in Ohio I thought I was entitled to some rest, but your committee insisted on my coming here to-night; and here I am. We in Ohio at the commencement of the canvass undertook to discuss State matters, but we sottled matters of far greater moment. In the city of New York certain parties undertook to belittle our canvass and proposed to discuss State matters. In our canvass State issues were soon forgotten, and the two great questions discussed were. Shall the people of this country be again pisced under the control of the men who, with arms in their hands but a few years ago, sought to destroy the country? and 'Shall we have honest money, and shall the faith of the nation be preserved? These were the two questions that came promptly into our canvass in Ohio. On these we money, and shall the faith of the nation be pre-served? These were the two questions that came promptly into our canvass in Ohio. On these we entered into the contest and on these we fought and won. But the question which came most promi-nently forward was the so-called Southern question. Our democratic friends in Ohio made the same kind of argument that they made in New York. They sought to impress upon us the danger of the Election law and the use of troops at the polls. Re-publicans desire nothing but a tair election. There are to-day thirty Congressional districts in the country in which there are republican majorities ranging from two to twenty thousand, which cand to Congress twenty-seven democrats. are to-lay thirty Congressional districts in the country in which there are republican majorities ranging from two to twenty thousand, which cend to Congress twenty-seven democrats, There are twenty Congressional districts in this country to-day that have in them more than twenty thousand voters that have sent twenty democratic members to Congress with less than twenty-five thousand votes each. If an honest election could be had in every State and district of this country the Congress of the United States, House and Senate, would be republican instead of democratic. We had eighty United States soldiers in Ohio this year with whom to intimidate our electors. If all the United States troops were equably distributed over the entire country there would be only one for every 20 square miles. The only thing the United States soldiers ever did was to permit thousands of honest voters to vote who, without their presence, could not have voted. No authentic case has yet been shown where an honest voter has been prevented from voting by the use of United States soldiers.

Eleven States paying but twelve cents to the dollar of your taxes and owning but five per cent of your commerce ask to interpret the results of the war, to interpret the constitutional amendments and fix for us of the propublican and that of the democratic cipline of the republican and that of the democratic

commerce ask to interpret the results of the war, to use finespret the constitutional amendments and fix for us our finescal and laternal policy, or in other words, control us by their caucuses.

"There seems to be a difference between the discipline of the republican and that of the democratic party. We have no privates in the republican ranks; none range below brigadier generals. And when our republican caucus sets up for us a policy and a candidate we are apt to growt and scratch. Not so with the democrate, You cannot control republicans through a caucus. The republicans never subordinate their consciences or notions of public duty to the will or dictates of a caucus. But, on the other hand, our democratic friends are willing to subordinate their convictions of duty and their consciences even to the dictates of the caucuses ruled and controlled by the eleven States that rose in arms. That caucus said to President Hayes—(cheers)—unless you reposi these two laws these \$45,000,000 shall not be appropriated for the army and to that extent your government shall starve to death. To that proposal for the repeal of these two laws, our patriotic President said, "No, I never will consent to that." (Cheera,) They caucused again and again. They were in great tribulation and they taked about dying in the last ditch; but finally they agreed to voting for the appropriation without condition. In the discussion over these measures what do we see? The reassertion of the old doctrine of State rights in a more offensive form than ever before. Why, lien Hill took the ground that members of Congress were ambarsadors to the United States Congress. (Laughter.) Take up the speeches of those men to-day. You will find them advocating the decrine of State rights, on which they seeded in 1861 and went into rebellion. We thought some things were settled by the war—and one was that old doctrine of State rights. It has, however, been things were settled by the war—and one was that old doctrine of State rights. It has, however, been things

"The rights under the constitutional amendmen maranteed to \$,000,000 of people are denied them

Now, we maintain that the national flag shall protect the numblest of our citizens to the uttermost parts of the South. (Cheers.) In reviewing the services of the republican party it should never be forgotten that they have redeemed every pledge they ever made to the country. They issued greenbacks to save the nation, and we promised that as soon as we were able to do it we would redeem them and make every greenback equal to gold. We did it. Tom Ewing, in Ohio, told us that Providence, through good crops, helpedgus in that. We reminded them that Providence was always on the side of the republicans.

that Providence was always on the side of the republicans.
"Now, I would beg of you to adopt that good old
rule, Let well enough alone.' Stand by the republican party. It is a grand party, full of glorious
achievements in the past and full of promise in the
future. (Cheers.) It is but twenty-five years old,
and yet it has done more for the honor and liberty
and progress of the country than all the parties that
ever lived before it."

The close of this address was greeted with loud
cheers. The meeting then broke up.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 24, 1879. The votes cast on the proposed amendments to the constitution of Ohio were counted to-day, with the following result:--

Amendment relating to the Judi-township officers, trustees to be elected for three years instead

SHERIFF REILLY'S CASE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1879. The Governor has received the testimony and report of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, in Sheriff Reilly's case, but is unable to read and decide upon it at any very early date—certainly not before elec-tion. When he does so counsel on both sides will be permitted argument.

CHARITY LOTTERIES.

A BOSTON MINISTER APPEALS TO ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS TO STOP THEM-HIS VOW TO PROSE-CUTE THEM TO THE EXTENT OF THE LAW. EN TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

Boston, Oct. 24, 1879.

Rev. Henry Morgan has written an open letter to Archbishop Williams, in which he asks him to stop the practice of drawing articles by lottery at the grand fair which opens next Monday evening for the enealt of the new Cathedral. After citing the law, which is very explicit, Mr. Morgan says:-"The law is a dead letter in Boston, because the authorities are afraid to enforce it. They fear they may hit the Church and damage their own friends. You may say, 'Oh, but our lotteries are for charity, for benevolence!' Yes, but you would not lie nor steal for charity, nor for benevolence; why, then, should you gamble? Gambling is a worse evil by far than robbery or murder. It reaches a larger class, demoralizes more people fourfold. I can name six recent suicides in and around Boston, all from gambling. These are more than all the murders of the State in the same length of time. You, perhaps, say, 'But we want money.' Aye, but what Church, what denomination, can command more? The purse strings of the nation are yours. You are to-duty the richest organization on the face of the globe. The whole democratic party is a unit to grant you civic favors. State and city authorities bow at your bidding. The very church in which this fair is held is untaxed, and millions of property besides, while my church is taxed, as is other real estate. If you want money, more money, in heaven's name, and in the name of widows and orphans made so by the influence of church gambling; in the name of all that is good and noble, i beseech you do not, do not violate the plan letter of the law to obtain it.

MNETER'S YOW. may say, 'Oh, but our lotteries are for charity, for

plain letter of the law to obtain it.

AMNIBITE'S vow.

"When I found the Church a barrier to the suppression of gambling I publicly made the tollowing vow.—That the first church in Boston, of whatever seet or creed, that advertises, sets up and promotes a lottery shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. To my grief and sorrow I see my first indictment must rall upon the Cathedral Fair. Now, many of my friends and supporters, many patrons of my lectures, are Catholics. My newsboys were Catholics. The man helping me to repair my church more than all other men was a Catholic. But my vow is made, and like the vow of Jephtha it must be fulfilled."

A genuine sensation is in store for Boston if the case gets to court.

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COURTLAND, Oct. 24, 1879.

Last May John T. Hawkins shot and killed S. F. brake. At eleven o'clock to-day J. H. Drake, a brother of the deceased, met Hawkins on the street and commenced firing upon him, striking him three Hawkins for shooting S. F. Drake, and this so irri-tated J. H. Drake that he fired at Hawkins at sight The affair has produced the wildest excitement.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MEETING.

Tonosto, Oct. 24, 1879. A special cable despatch to the Globe from London dated to-day, says :- The statutory meeting of the Great Western Railway shareholders was held yes terday, Mr. McCiure presiding. The attendance was torday, Mr. McClure presiding. The attendance was small. Mr. W. Abbott asked the chairman to promise that the proxies sent to this meeting should not be used at the special meeting, and that ample time be given to discuss the policy of the Board regarding the pooling arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway after the roturn from America of the president, Colonel Grey, before voting upon it. The promises were given and the meeting adjourned until the 11th of December."

LOW WATER IN THE OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24, 1879. The Ohio River at this point is now lower than it as been known before, there being scant two feet of water in many places, while what is known as the fails presents a bleak and barren appearance, huge

ORDER OF FORRESTERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ! LONDON, Ont., Oct. 24, 1879.

The Sapreme Court of Forrestry concluded three days' session here this evening. Its reports show a membership in the Order of 15,000, with 346 snew a membership in the Order of 15,000, with 346 courts. During the last five years its treasury has had, or relief \$234,000. An election of officers was had, when the following were chosen:—E. S. Pike, St. Louis, Mo., Supreme Chief Ranger; C. Kianver, Louisville, Ky., Supreme Vec Chief Ranger; Colonel A. Baldwell, New York, Supreme Secretary; J. W. Hickman, Louisville, Ky., Supreme Treasurer. It was ordered that the next annual session be held in Boston.

TRAGIC SCENE AT AN "L" STATION.

James Sullivan, a resident of New London, Conn. entered the Grand street station of the "L" road, at five o'clock last evening, and purchased a ticket. He stepped on the platform and awaited the coming of the train going north. The gate tender grasped him by the coat as the train was passing, but sullivan seemed determined to board the train. Finding that he was foiled in his purpose he drew a knife from his pocket and inflicted a deep gash on his threat. He staggered backward and was caught by one of the passengers, who carried him mie the gentlemen's waiting room. He was taken thence to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he stated that ne had been suffering from domestic affliction and did not desire to live any longer. The resident physician found that the man was under the influence of liquor and a watchman was placed on guard. Sullivan, it was ascertained last evening, belongs to a respectable family in Norwich Falls. He is thirty-nine years of age, of medium height and quite respectable in appearance. the train going north. The gate tender grasped him

HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Judge Donohue yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, appointed General William F. Smith William R. Grace and James D. Fitch as commis-sioners for the appraisement of land to be used in the Harlem River improvement.

WASHINGTON.

Important Nominations To Be Laid Before the Senate.

FUTURE COURSE OF THE GREENBACKERS.

Annual Report of the Quarter-Master General.

OPERATIONS OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1879. IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS | ENDING - OPPOSITION FROM CONGRESS ANTICIPATED BY THE PRESI-

It is understood the President anticipates con tinued opposition from Congress when it assembles in December. It is his purpose to renew the nomination of Secretary McCrary for the vacancy in the Circuit made by the resignation of Judge Drum-mond during the first week of the session. Nominations for the English and Russian missions will be made, it is said, at the same time. While the names of the gentlemen to be sent in are believed to be above criticism there is but little hope for speedy confirmation of these appointments. For this reason it is deemed advisable officially transmitted to the Senate.

DENT.

The administration confidently expects the success of the republican ticket in New York, which with the recent victory in Ohio, will, it is thought, not incline the democratic majority to regard with favor any of its propositions.

COURSE OF THE GREENBACK PARTY-LETTER PROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. P. Dewees, chairman of the National Executiv Committee of the greenback party, has written a letter to a prominent member of the party in regard to unity of action in future political campaigns, in

which he says :which he says:—
To promote harmony a conference of committees representing greenback and labor organizations should be held. I am gratified to learn that, this is also your view. I have since the receipt of your letter written to the Hon. Thompson H. Murch, chairman of the National Greenback Congressional Committee, urging him to unite in the conference suggested, and I have no doubt but that he will do so, inasmuch as the Greenback Congressional Committee consists of our members of Congress. I would suggest further that the meeting be held in Washington during the first week in December.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPAICHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1879. REPORT OF GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER-OPERATIONS OF THE SER-VICE DURING THE YEAR.

Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal

Officer of the army, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of War. It shows that during the past year the course of drill and instruction in military signalling and telegraphy, meteorology and tion and practice at Fort Whipple, Va., has been im proved by useful additions. During the year 122 nen have been instructed as assistant observers and nine for promotion to the grade of ser-geant. The whole active force of the signal corps, officers and enlisted men, is prac-ticed at this post in the general drills with arms and with telegraphic equipments. The act of Congress providing 150 sergeants, 30 corporals and 270 privates has, it is said, been productive of good results and has opened the service to the best class of young American citizens. The office files are crowded with applications for enlistment. The clause in the act providing "that two sergeants may in each year be appointed to be second lieutenants" gives, by assurance of permanent service and promised reward, that stimulus to exertion so long and earnestly sought for. One hundred and seventy stations have been maintained during the year to fill the system of stations of observation from which reports are deemed necessary to enable proper warnings to be given of the approach and force of storms and of other meteoric changes for Twenty-five stations of a second class, hitherto described as "sunset stations," have been continued in operation. The series of daily telegraphic re ports from stations in the West Indies, extending from Cuba by Jamaica to Barbados and the Windward Islands, has, in view of the small amount of appropriation available, remained suspended, except in seasons of especial danger, when special reports have been called for. These reports are at times of importance for the preannouncement of cyclones approaching the Gulf of Mexico and threatening the coast of the United States.

An examination of the daily forecast or indications as to the accuracy of the preannouncements of the state of the weather shows an average percentage of 90.7 per cent verified. A minute analysis of the same forecast and a careful comparison with the weather and the instrumental changes afterward occurring within the time and within the district to which each forecast has had reference has given an average percentage of accuracy of 86.6 per cent. An average of 90 per cent to follow this comparison is also believed to be attainable.

Since the date of the last annual report railway builetin service on railways s been established in co-operation with the Signal Office. The different railway comand by telegraph a copy of the report which is dis tributed under supervision of the superintendents of the railway telegraphs to designated stations along the lines. Thirty-six railways, with a total of 1,212 stations, are now co-operating in this service. The reports when received are bulletined. The dis play of cautionary day and night signals by flags and lights upon the lakes and the great ports of the United States, upon the Atlantic and Gult coasts has been made systematically on occasions of sur posed especial danger at ninety-four different sea ud lake ports and cities. There were added on January 1, 1878, to the display of day and night signals at the ports which had been "cautionary" alone up to that date, the display by day or night of the "cautionary off shore signal," indicating that, while winds might be high and there might be danger, the winds to follow were expected to blow "off shore." It is of important utility in the management and for the safety of vessels to be thus preadvised as to coming winds. The adopting of this signal-first made, so far as is known, at the ports of the United States—has much increased the usefulness of the service. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed 80.1 per cent have afterward been reported as justified. In the case reported as failures of justification following the display the wind did not attain at the place of dis, play a violence held to justify it. No great storm has swept over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without preaunouncement.

By an arrangement with the Post Office Depart-ment 6,142 printed "farmers' bulletins," on which appear daily the forecasts of this office, have been distributed and displayed in frames daily at as many different post offices. The telegraph lines of the Signal and Lite Saving Service are on the immediate sea coast and in positions to command a view of the sea, and are in reach of disasters to occur from shipwreck. The reports of weather conditions and the state of the sea had by them, and not attainable in any other way, are necessary. Vessels passing in view can be at once warned by signals of coming danger or can be aided if in distress. The watch kept by the service and the prompt transmission of a few messages have in times of danger saved property amounting to more than the cost There has been added to the sea coast line during the year, as an auxiliary, a telephonic line, extending from Kitty Hawk to Cape Henry,

and connecting the intermediate life saving stations a distance of about sixty-two miles. This connec-tion has proved a successful experiment, and in cases of emergency has been very serviceable. Telegraph lines in Arizona, New-Mexico, and upon the Texan frontier, to be used for the protection of

the populations from Indian and other depredations, are nearly completed. Lines in the Northwest are being pushed rapidly forward. A total length of 4,467 miles of telegraph lines, including 543 miles on the ser coast, were in operation, and maintained in the care of officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps, on June 30, 1879. The Chief Signal Officer recommends that there

be just provision by legislation for the permanent the interest of the collection of the permanent employment and grades of the officers of the corps. The increase of the enlisted force of the corps is recommended as a measure of economy.

In concluding his report General Myer says:—

"The co-operation of scientific men, at home and abroad, has been continued. A world-wide study has become possible. The popular confidence and the support of the press have been steady and considerate. There is the assurance of success in achieving a public good to encourage earnest labor." THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S ANNUAL RE-

PORT-EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

The annual report of Quartermaster General Meigs shows that the total expenditures of his department during the last fiscal year were \$10,758,000. The department moved during the year 59,177 persons, 4,921 beasts and 120,440 tons of supplies from the settlements to the military posts, many of them in the lar interior and at the end of long lines of com munication. The cost of this transportation was \$2,215,968. The Pacific railroads earned for govern-

ment transportation \$722,000. General Meigs reports that the embarrassment and expenditure caused by the legislation against land grant railroads still continue, and he again recommends the repeal of this special legislation, se as to "leave these questions and claims to be settled on the principles of law and equity decided to be applicable by the United States Supreme Court."

The Southern railroad companies who purchased material from the Quartermaster's Department under the executive orders of October, 1865, still owed the United States on the 1st of July last the sum of western Railroad, which is insolvent, owes about \$900,000, which amount it is not supposed will ever

The Quartermaster General calls attention to the inequality of recent legislation on the subject of officers' horses and the hardships imposed on officers in some districts by abolishing the issues of fuel. Officers east of the Mississippi suffer from the first, those in the far western wilderness from the second. He reports that, although the law which required the transfer of military headquar-ters to military posts has been conditionally repealed, the attempt to execute it has involved the War Department in expenditures which aggregate

Cougress, by the law of March 3, 1879, required the manufacture of army supplies, when economical, to be established at the Fort Leavenworth Prison. The boots and shoes and chairs for the army are now being made there by convict labor. Measures have been instituted for the manufacture of harness there, and the question of transferring to the prison the manufacture of wagons, ambulances and other vehicles is under consideration.

The report also contains recommendations for the enlistment of post quartermasters' sergeants; for an allowance of \$10 per month extra pay to lieutenants detailed as acting assistant quartermasters (as compensation for the responsibility and risk of loss nvolved in the care of money and supplies), and for the construction of a fireproof building in Washington for the safe storage of valuable records relating to claims, &c., now exposed to risk of destruction in various government offices. THE DUTY ON STEEL BLOOMS.

The Tressury Department has decided to adhere to the present ruling under which steel blooms are charged with duty at forty-five per cent as manufac-

ARMY INTELLIGENCE ASSIGNMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS AP-

POINTED FROM CIVIL LIFE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1879. The second lieutenants recently appointed from civil life are, by direction of the President, assigned o regiments as follows :- Edward O. C. Ord, Jr., to the Twenty-second infantry, Company B. Fort Moinfantry, Company G, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ale bama; Leighton Finley to Fifteenth infantry, Company A. Fort Bliss, Texas; L. H. Strother to First infantry, Company G. Fort Hale, Dakota; W. E. P. French to Third infantry, Company C, Fort Ellis, Montana; Joseph M. T. Partello to Fifth infantry, Company B, Fort Keogh, Montana; R. J. C. Irvine to Eleventh infantry, Company F, Fort Custer, Montana; R. F. Ames to Eighth Infantry, Company A, Fort Yuma, California; W. English to Seventeenth infantry, Company G, Fort A. Lincola, Dakota; H. H. Benham to Second infantry, Company A, Fort Cœur d'Aléne, Idaho; S. L. H. Slecum to Eighteenth infantry, Company A, Fort Assiniboine, Montana; J. S. Mason, Jr., to First infantry, Company B, Fort Hale, Dakota; J. M. Cunningham to Nineteenth infantry, Company F, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; I. Newton, to Tenth infantry, Company H, Fort Riley, Kansas; W. Black to Twenty-fourth infantry, Company K, Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. A. Devol to Twenty-fifth infantry, Company D, Fort Stockton, Texas; C. P. Terrett to Eighth infantry, Company F, Benecia Barracks, California; F. D. Rucker, to Eleventh infantry, Company E, Fort Sully, Dakota; J. Espy McCoy to Seventh infantry, Company D, Fort Snelling, Minnesota; M. D. Parket to Ninth cavalry, Company K, Fort Lewis, Colorado; W. N. Hughes to Thirteenth infantry, Company K, Little Rock, Ark.; F. P. Fremont to Third infantry, Company H, Fort Missoula, Montana; C. A. Churchuli, to Fifth infantry, Company C, Fort Koogh, Montans.

First Lieutenant James A, Houghey will report to fantry, Company B, Fort Keogh, Montana; R. J. C.

lontana. First Lieutenant James A. Houghey will report to

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 24, 1879. The training ship Constitution, Commander Oscas F. Stanton commanding, came up to the yard to-day from Hampton Roads for stores and to go in the dry dock to have her bottom inspected. Salutes were exchanged with the receiving ship Franklin.

Later the steamer Marion, of the North Atlantic squadron, Commander F. Bunce commanding, ar-

squadron, Commander F. Bunce commanding, arrived at the yard from Yorktown for stores and a supply of coal.

In the afternoon the Kearsarge, Commander H. F., Picking, arrived from Yorktown for stores and coal and some attention from the construction department in the way of removing the warrant officers' quarters and getting new water tanks.

At noon the flagship Powhatan arrived from Yorktown for coal and stores and exchanged salutes. The Saratoga left Yorktown at ten o'clock last night and is now at anchor in Hampton Roads. She was joined there this morning by the Portsmouth. Orders have been received to place the Portsmouth in the dry dock when the Nipsie comes out.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1879. The President to-day appointed Caivin L. Hoopes to be a captain in the revenue marine service of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Bailey, and George E. Thurston and John Dennett to be first lieutenants in the revenue marine service.

BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIPAX, N. S., Oct. 24, 1879. Her Majesty's fleet will leave this port for the West Indies about the middle of November next.

CHARGES OF LIBEL.

In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday William H. Macslougal and James Morgan were arraigned before Justice Smith on a charge of libel. The former is proprietor and the latter editor of a journal called the Blade, which is an organ of the journal called the Blade, which is an organ of the sewing machine business. The complainant was John McClosky, of No. 837 Teuth avenue, an officer of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He maintained that both by cuts and in the letterpress of the publication attempts have been made to ridicule and malign him, and he avers that he has in consequence suffered annoyance from malicious persons Justice Smith set down the examination for November 7 and paroled the prisoners till that date.